

# THE STATE REPUBLICAN.

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JEFFERSON CITY, MO.

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## IN OUR OWN STATE.

### MARRIAGE NOT A FAILURE.

William Anderson and wife, of Daviess county, recently celebrated 71st wedding anniversary.

### THEY WANT CORN.

A firm of cattle feeders have contracted for 20,000 bushels of Benton county corn at forty cents.

### WILL NOT BUY ITS WATER WORKS.

The city of Chillicothe will not purchase its water works, having already exceeded the limit of bonded indebtedness.

### CLAY COUNTY'S OLDEST CITIZEN.

William Collins, the oldest man in Clay county, died at Liberty last Friday. He was born in 1787 and had been a voter for seventy-five years. He came to Clay county in 1821 from Kentucky.

### A GIRL HORSE THEIF.

Flora McCrossen, a young girl of Cedarville, 10 miles south of Springfield, has been convicted of horse stealing. Unless her parents can prove that she is under 16 she will be sent to the penitentiary. She traded the animal off.

### WORKMEN PAID EIGHT STORIES.

By the breaking of a scaffold at the eighth story of a building in course of erection in St. Louis, Samuel Moore and Jacob Werner were killed and Jacob Enn fatally injured. The first two fell to the paved alley at the side of the building, and Enn whirled around and fell into a third floor window.

### DEATH OF JUDGE PORTER.

Hon. Gilchrist Porter, ex-member of congress, died suddenly of heart disease at his home in Hannibal, Nov. 1, aged 77 years. This was his birthday and the family had made extensive preparations for the observance of the event. The deceased was one of the ablest jurists in the state. He was a brother-in-law of J. O. Broadhead, of St. Louis.

### CARBOIC ACID AND LOVE.

Mary Watson, a highly respected young lady, 19 years old, committed suicide at Laclede, seven miles south of Linneus, Wednesday night, by taking carbolic acid. She is supposed to have been in love with a barber of her town, named Durocher, who went to Linneus Wednesday and secured a license to marry another young woman, who lives near Laclede.

### MAJOR L. K. THACHER DEAD.

Major L. K. Thacher, a prominent Kansas Cityan for more than 25 years, died after a long illness. He was born at Hornellsville, N. Y., in 1837, and went to Kansas during the war, after having served a term of enlistment in a New York regiment. He re-enlisted in the Ninth Cavalry, and served through the many border engagements that company encountered. Since that time he has been prominent in local educational matters and as a member of the bar.

### BECAUSE OF JEALOUSY.

J. D. Roe, of Newton county, went to Webb City to wed Miss Martha Ford, a domestic at Chas. Evans' boarding house. When Roe entered the dining room Sunday morning he saw his intended bride talking with Ed McAllister. McAllister had asked Miss Ford the time of day, when she handed him her watch. This enraged Roe with jealousy, and, drawing a revolver, he fired four shots at McAllister, grazing his neck and chest, but inflicting no serious wounds. Roe chased McAllister from the house, and, thinking he had killed him, turned the revolver on his own head and killed himself instantly. Roe and Miss Ford were to have been married that afternoon.

### DEATH FROM A SCRATCH.

Mrs. Mary Bannan died at the home of her son, John Bannan, about fourteen miles north of Nevada, from the scratch of a rose thorn. She was 92 years old, and was up to last Friday morning in good health. That morning she was working in her rose bed, and scratched the back of her finger on the right hand on a briar. The hand soon became swollen, which spread to the shoulder, and the hand and arm became discolored. She lingered in great agony from that time until her death. Mrs. Bannan lived out of any church up to about one year ago, when she united with the Christian church. This fact created such a sensation that the neighbors for miles around turned out to witness the immersion in Tucker Lake, near her home.

### ON AMBITION.

My days are slaves to days that are not yet and may never be. Longings for many goods are rendering my life evil, and desires for imaginary pleasures are driving out the real ones. So bent am I on what I hope to be that I am not half what I might be now. God has given me the present and reserved the future to himself; but I grasp at the future, and resign the present to Satan. My ambitions that should be cords to

## THE WEEK AT HOME.

### THANKSGIVING IN OREGON.

Gov. Penneyer, of Oregon, issued the following Thanksgiving proclamation: "I hereby appoint the last Thursday of this month a Thanksgiving holiday. 'In the day of prosperity be joyful, but in the day of adversity consider.'—Ecclesiastes, vii., 14."

### PRESIDENT ANGELL NO PREACHER.

President Angell of the Ann Arbor University, who has been mentioned as the late Prof. Swing's successor in the People's church at Chicago and who was asked to preach a sermon next Sunday, will remain in Ann Arbor and has declined to preach even once. He said: "This is not my vocation, and as for the rumor that I am to take his place for good it is utterly unfounded and I would not do so under any circumstances."

### SHE WANTS A DIVORCE.

Mrs. Thomas H. Wickes, wife of the second vice president of the Pullman Palace Car company, has begun suit for divorce, alleging cruelty. She declares that she was married to the defendant in St. Louis in 1871 and that during their married life Mr. Wickes has repeatedly beaten, struck and kicked her, at the same time using abusive language. She declares that she has not lived with her husband since July, 1893, and says that Mr. Wickes has a large amount of personal property. No answer to the bill has been filed by the defendant. Mr. Wickes was the head of the opposition to the Pullman strikers.

### SENATOR FROM GEORGIA.

The democratic caucus of the Georgia general assembly nominated two United States senators. The appointment of Senator Patrick Walsh by Gov. Northen was unanimously confirmed by his election to fill out the unexpired term of the late Senator Colquitt.

For the long term, beginning March 4, 1895, Hon. Augustus O. Bacon was nominated on the first ballot, receiving 93 votes. Congressman Henry G. Turner received 87 votes, L. F. Garrard 21 votes and Patrick Walsh 0. The nomination of Major Bacon was then made unanimous.

Bacon, Walsh and Garrard are recognized as silver men, and Turner represents the attribute of the Cleveland administration on the financial question.

### THANKSGIVING DAY APPOINTED.

The president has issued the following:

By the President of the United States of America—a Proclamation: The American people should gratefully render thanksgiving and praise to the Supreme Ruler of the universe, who has watched over them with kindness and fostering care during the year that has passed; they should also with humility and faith supplicate the Father of all mercy for continued blessing according to their needs, and they should by deeds of charity seek the favor of the Giver of everything.

Therefore I, Grover Cleveland, president of the United States, do hereby appoint and set apart Thursday, the twenty-ninth day of November instant, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer to be kept and observed by all the people of the land.

Witness my hand and seal of the United States, which I have caused to be hereto affixed.

Done at the city of Washington on the first day of November, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and nineteenth.

GROVER CLEVELAND, By the President: W. Q. Gresham, Secretary of State.

### NO MATCH FOR ROBERT J.

The star attraction of the season in Philadelphia for lovers of racing was the big race between Robert J., 2:01½, and John R. Gentry, 2:03½, at the Old Point Breeze track. A purse of \$2,000 was offered as an inducement for these recognized kings of the sidewheelers and, as Gentry's owner was dissatisfied with the recent meeting between these thoroughbreds, when it was claimed that Gentry defeated Robert J. by a head, although the heat was given to the latter, McHenry jumped at the chance to get even. The track, which was thoroughly soaked by the recent heavy rains, had dried out remarkably well and, with the exception of a soft spot on the back stretch and at the head of the stretch, was in perfect condition.

When John R. Gentry and Robert J. made their appearance on the track they were cheered by many thousands. Ed Geers held the reins over Robert J. and McHenry sat behind Gentry. Before the first heat Robert J. sold in the pools for \$25 and John R. Gentry for \$11. Gentry took the lead and held it to the quarter. Going to the half Robert J. improved his position and was a head in front at that point. He increased his lead to

a length at the three-quarters and won by two lengths.

In the second heat Gentry took the lead at the quarter and never headed, winning by a length in 2:12½.

After the second heat McHenry asked and was granted permission to withdraw John R. Gentry, as the horse had not fully recovered from his injury at Nashville. The race was given to Robert J.

### ALWAYS READY TO SPEAK.

From the Chicago Tribune.

"I see," said the smiling superintendent of the Sunday School, "we have a stranger with us to-day. We are always glad to hear from visitors, and if the brother over there near the stove has a word of encouragement to give us, we shall be glad to listen to him."

The stranger, though evidently somewhat surprised, came forward and mounted the superintendent's platform. "I had not expected to be called upon to make any remarks," he said with the easy manner of one used to speaking in public, "and yet I hold myself in readiness wherever I may be to advance the cause of truth and goodness by every means in my power. It has been my observation and experience, children, he continued, "that truth always pays. Never tell a lie. Never deviate from the exact facts, however strong the temptation may be. In the course of a somewhat varied career in which I have been much thrown before the public, I have made it a rule to show my colors, to be upright, just, honorable in all my dealings with my fellow men, and to be prepared to back up with acts whatever representation I make. A reputation for truthfulness and implicit honesty is a possession nobody can take from you."

He paused a moment, set his lips firmly, and cast a searching look over his audience. Then, raising his voice, he went on:

"It has been my lot, children, to minister in an humble, and I trust, a useful way to the instruction of the people. I have sought to combine amusement with that instruction. Whatever tends to instruct and amuse the people, elevates them. The works of nature, children, are wonderful. To present these wonders in a proper way to the gaze of mankind, to show the marvellous design that runs through all creation, to explain these marvels and wonders so as to make them plain to the understanding of the humblest and most learned, is a work, children, that any man may be proud to engage in, and I consider it a duty as well as a pleasure to take this opportunity of calling your attention to the fact that I shall be in your little city next week with a magnificent collection of ostriches, some fresh from their native plains and some born and reared in mild captivity, amid the refining influences of civilization, and the price of admission to this unequalled display of nature's marvels has been placed at the insignificant and merely nominal figure of 15 cents. I shall hope dear children, to see you all there. Tell your friends."

Amid a silence dense enough to cut with a knife the eloquent stranger stepped down from the platform and resumed his seat. The superintendent had unwittingly roused the celebrated ostrich-farm orator of the Midway Plaisance.

### THE END OF ALL.

From the Detroit Free Press.

He was plunged into the vortex of perplexity, and the girl was standing resolutely upon the brink, gazing down at him.

He looked up at her helplessly. "And you object to my calling so frequently?" he said.

"Yes," she nodded.

"And I am not to be your escort on all occasions, as heretofore?"

"No."

"Nor call you by your first name?"

"No."

"Nor think of you any longer as my sweetheart?"

"No."

He gazed upon her as one standing upon the shore gazes upon a receding ship.

"Well," he groaned, "the end of our romance has come, and we must get married."

The light that shone in her face gleamed in triumph.

### WANTED A SURE THING.

From the Chicago Tribune.

Dicky was overheard saying his prayer the other evening at bedtime in this fashion: "O Lord, bless Johnny and Billy Holliday and me, and don't let any of us die; but if any of us has got to die I'd rather it was them. Amen."

### WOE FOR COMING GENERATIONS.

From the Cincinnati Tribune.

Tommy—What you cryin' about, crybaby?  
Jimmy—Aw! You'd cry, too, if your pants was made out of yer sister's old bicycle bloomers!

## THE WEEK ABROAD.

### THE Czar DEAD.

Alexander III, the czar of Russia, died November 1. Nicholas II succeeded him.

The new Czar of all the Russias, Nicholas II., is 26 years old, and in physique bears little resemblance to the gigantic Romanoffs who have preceded him. Small in stature and delicately formed, he looks more like a college professor than the absolute monarch of one of the greatest of modern nations. He is, in fact, more of a scholar than either soldier or statesman, but time may develop talents which have thus far lain dormant. It is not likely, however, that he will ever be a warrior. His taste has never inclined in that direction.

The little Princess who is to be the Czarina may have considerable influence upon the future of Russia. Half German, half English, bright, intelligent and possessing a mind of her own, she may furnish the qualities which her royal husband lacks. The Princess Alix is 22 years old, and is said to be the most beautiful and most witty of all of Queen Victoria's granddaughters. She is the daughter of the Princess Alice of England, and was left an orphan when she was six years old.

### OUR EDUCATED EXECUTIVES.

From the Boston Herald.

Of the twenty-three presidents of the United States, fifteen, or about two-thirds were college-bred men. This includes Grant, who was a West Pointer.

Those who never went to college were Washington, Van Buren, Taylor, Fillmore, Lincoln, Johnson, and Cleveland.

Sir Richard Steele once said of the Lady Elizabeth Hastings that "to love her was a liberal education." One would probably not be far wrong in saying the same thing about Washington's mother, Mary Washington. Washington learned better things from her than he could have learned from Harvard or Yale.

His successor at the White House, John Adams, was a Harvard man, graduating in 1755. He had been sent there with some intention of making him a minister, but, luckily for his country, he chose law and politics.

Jefferson was a graduate in the class of 1762 of William and Mary, a college now almost defunct, but in his day a flourishing institution of learning. Jefferson's father had declared on his death bed that his son, then a boy, must receive a college education. Jefferson never forgot his father's solicitude on this point, saying in later life that if he had to choose between the estate his father left him and the education he would take the latter without a moment's hesitation.

Jefferson, it may be added, did more for the cause of education than any other American of his time. It has been said that he originated the modern university idea. The epitaph on his tombstone, which he wrote himself, recites that he was the author of the declaration of independence and of the statutes of Virginia, and "father of the university of Virginia."

Madison graduated from Princeton in 1772, where he also spent an additional, or "post graduate" year, studying Hebrew.

Monroe, like Jefferson, went to William and Mary, but left before graduating to join the revolutionary army.

John Quincy Adams was a Harvard man. Of his own account he left London, where he occupied the congenial position of secretary to his father, in order to come to his native country to be educated, "deeming that an American education was the best thing for an American career."

He graduated in 1788.

Jackson was taught only the three R's, and his attainments in even that limited field were said to be scanty. He never learned to write the English language correctly. His disciple and successor, Martin Van Buren, was too early immersed in law and politics to spare the time required for a college education.

William Henry Harrison was a graduate of Hampden Sidney college in Virginia. He began the study of medicine, but left it for the army.

Tyler was the third president to attend William and Mary, where he graduated in 1807.

Polk entered the University of North Carolina as a sophomore, and graduated in 1818.

Taylor entered the army when he was 24, with only a rudimentary education gained.

Fillmore received practically no schooling in his boyhood. His father's library contained but two books—a Bible and a collection of hymns. Until he was 19 years old it is said that he had never seen a Shakespeare, a "Robinson Crusoe," a history of the United States or even a map of this country. Yet he managed to acquire a knowledge of law, and the fact that Sir Thomas Browne came to be one of his favorite authors shows how widely he must

have extended his readings in later life.

Franklin Pierce graduated from Bowdoin in 1824, third in the famous class which included Longfellow and Nathaniel Hawthorne among its members.

Buchanan graduated from Dickinson college in Pennsylvania in 1809. Lincoln, as everybody knows, was practically self-taught. He once said that he had been brought up in so rude a country that "if a stranger happened to understand Latin he would have been looked upon as a wizard."

Andrew Johnson was in some respects the most remarkable instance of a "self-made man" to be found in the list of the presidents. He did not know how to write until he was married. Then his wife taught him. Not until he had been in congress did he learn to write fluently.

Grant graduated from West Point in 1843.

Hayes went to Kenyon college, Gambier, O., graduating in 1842. He then spent about two years at Harvard studying law.

Garfield went first to the Hiram eclectic school (since renamed Hiram college), in Hiram, O. He then entered the junior class at Williams, from which he finally graduated in 1856 with the highest honors.

Arthur was a graduate of Union college, in New York state, in the class of 1848. He afterward attended a law school at Ballston Spa, N. Y.

President Cleveland never went to college, and his knowledge of law he learned in a lawyer's office.

Ex-President Harrison got his law in the same way, but he is also a graduate of Miami university, Ohio, where he took his degree in 1852.

It will be seen that three of the presidents of the United States have gone to William and Mary—Jefferson, Monroe (who left before graduating) and Tyler. Three went to Harvard, both the Adamses graduating from the college and Hayes having been a student of the law school. Hayes, by the way, was the only president who attended any one of the more important American law schools.

There are many presidents who were members of the bar, but they studied for admittance in lawyers' offices. Princeton, Dickinson, Bowdoin, Williams and Union each count one president—Madison, Buchanan, Pierce, Garfield and Arthur, respectively—but neither Yale, Dartmouth, Amherst nor Columbia, to name two or three of the most important, have been thus honored.

### DISTILLED WATER.

From Good Housekeeping.

Distilled water is considered in the line of a luxury, but it can be made easily at home and be kept continually on hand for cooking, drinking and bathing. It is the only water that should be used upon the face while for a drink for dyspeptics it is unequalled, causing no discomfort after it is taken.

To make an arrangement for distilling water, take a teakettle with a closely fitting cover and a gutta-percha or lead pipe fastened to the spout. The pipe should lead through a pall of cold water into a receptacle for holding the distilled water.

The steam from the boiling water goes off through the tube, condenses under the cold water and runs off pure into the receiver. Where houses are heated by steam, the family may be amply provided with distilled water by adding a pipe to one of the tubular heaters, that will carry steam into a cooler, from which pure water will run day and night. It should be in action all the time, that for bathing running into a close reservoir, while that for cooking and drinking should be freshly distilled every day.

### FROM BAR TO PULPIT.

George W. Ferrel in the Sedalia Herald.

A considerable number of Missouri ministers have been educated and trained to the law. The distinguished Rev. Dr. A. D. Madeira, the eloquent Kansas City Presbyterian, followed that profession before taking up the cross. Rev. Dr. Samuel S. Laws, another Presbyterian, late president of the Missouri State University, now of Virginia, studied Blackstone and graduated from a law school. The Rev. B. V. Alton, the new pastor of the Sedalia Southern Methodist church, up to a few years ago was engaged in the legal profession and at the time he entered the ministry was a Missouri circuit judge. He traces his paternal ancestry from a celebrated Austrian general centuries back. The Rev. Xenophon Ryland, another Presbyterian minister, residing at Lexington, was, until a comparatively short time ago, a prominent lawyer. A thorough training in the profession is said to fit a man admirably for the ministry.

### A SMART MERCHANT.

From the Chicago Tribune.

Newsboy—Paper, sir?

Solemn—Looking Citizen—My dear boy, I would like to oblige you, but I can't read.

Newsboy—Yes, sir, want a shine? Dem feet's with spendin' a nickel on, if the head ain't.

## ALL SORTS OF ITEMS.

### CHARGED WITH MURDER.

John Mackler, a leading and wealthy farmer of Cooper county, has been arrested charged with having assassinated James Wedges, a colored farm hand, last June.

### BURNED AT LIBERTY.

Raymond & Garth's livery barn at Liberty, Mo., caught fire Sunday and the west half, fronting on Main street, was consumed. All of the horses and carriages were saved.

### CULPEPPER AT SHELBYNA.

In the Culpepper meeting at Shelbina, which closed Friday night, according to the *Torchlight*, the grand total of conversions during the two week's meeting was 234, this number being divided among the different churches as follows: M. E. church, 34; Christian, 28; Presbyterian, 12; the rest having not yet chosen the church they will unite with.

### KILLED WIFE AND SELF.

Sanford Baldwin murdered his wife in Hannibal and then killed himself. The weapon used was a double-barreled shotgun. He was 50 years of age and his wife was 45. Both had been married before their union last August, the woman having four children, one of whom Baldwin did not like. Quarrels over the son were frequent. Baldwin, in one of those outbursts, threatened his wife's life. She, much alarmed, went with her children to the home of a neighbor. She returned alone. The quarrel was renewed and the tragedy followed.

### COLLEGE PRESIDENT GETS 90 YEARS.

At Texarkana the case of Prof. G. L. Bryant, charged with the murder of Prof. George T. Ellis, on trial in Boston, was concluded, the jury rendering a verdict of guilty and fixing the punishment at ninety-nine years in the penitentiary. Bryant was president of the Texarkana State Normal and Business College, and Ellis was formerly a teacher in the school. About five months ago they quarreled, and Ellis proceeded to set up a rival school. Bryant became insanely jealous and set about bounding Ellis in the most annoying manner, and finally wound up by killing him in the local yard of the Cotton Belt Railroad, just one month ago.

### NO GAMES BETWEEN CADETS.

The secretary of war and the navy are deaf to all the appeals that have recently been made to secure a football game between the cadets of the academies on Thanksgiving Day, and it is understood that the policy adopted as a result of last year's game, to prevent the two branches of the service from meeting again on the gridiron, will be rigidly enforced. On that occasion bitter animosities were aroused which almost culminated in a duel between a noted retired rear admiral and a brigadier general who were among the spectators. Secretaries Lamont and Herbert, therefore, determined that they would not take the responsibility of reviving the rivalry.

The pressure brought to bear for a game this year has led to making public the official reasons of the departments for stopping the practice. After considering for several months the trouble growing out of last year's game, Colonel Ernst, superintendent of the Military Academy, made a full report on the subject to the war department, asking for specific instructions in the matter. General Schofield, commanding the army, made the following indorsement on the report in submitting it to the secretary of war:

"The game of football as recently played requires some essential modifications. This, I believe, is the concurrent public sentiment on the subject. The required modification will be difficult to enforce, for the reason that the objectionable features are those which contribute most to the success in a contested game. They are those features which are most dangerous to life and limb and may be said to most resemble military operations. They are none the less objectionable on that account. While it is undoubtedly true that experience in actual war is the best possible military training, modern civilization does not permit the making of war simply for the purpose of training an army. For like reasons the practice in peace of those operations which most resemble war must be condemned, notwithstanding the fact that they are manifestly beneficial as military training."

The following is the order issued by the secretary of war last February:

"The game of football will be permitted at the United States military academy under such regulations as may now or hereafter be prescribed by the superintendent. He may permit teams from other institutions to visit West Point and to play there with the academy's team, but the team of cadets is prohibited from engaging in matches elsewhere."

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### WILLING TO TRY.

From the Detroit Tribune.

Duke de Cay—Do you love an old run?

Miss Catchum—Oh, your Grace, this is so—or I think I could learn.

## HOLD ONTO THE FARM.

From the United States Investor.

During the last year a great many persons have come into possession of western farm properties through foreclosures. As the present owners to large degree are residents of the east their only desire is to rid themselves of these holdings as soon as possible. A word of caution to such persons may not be out of place. Real estate values in the west are greatly depressed as a result of last year's panic. In many localities it is difficult to find purchasers at any cost. Now there is reason to suppose that eastern holders of western lands may be deceived by sharpers, making use of the state of affairs. These lands are worth something to-day, and later on they will be worth a good deal more. It all depends upon the ability of the present holders to carry them until times improve. The danger is that certain parties with long purses and long heads will magnify the unfavorable sides of the situation for the purpose of frightening timid investors into throwing over their western lands at merely nominal prices.

A word of caution to holders of western farm lands is timely, for a number of reasons. In the first place, there is every reason to believe that the worst that can be apprehended in connection with the western situation has been fully discounted in the drop in real estate prices, which has already taken place. Owners of lands should be on their guard against any and all attempts to convince them that prices will go lower. The chances are that values will enhance rather than depreciate. In some localities there is already reported to be a better demand for farm properties. Prices are bound to be low for several years, but there is good reason to believe, with an upward tendency. The financial depression in the United States will undoubtedly keep immigration down to a low point for a considerable period. The fact, however, must ever be kept in mind that this country is the center toward which the population of the world is tending. Coming years, therefore, must inevitably witness a strong demand for farm lands in the United States. In this connection it is well to bear in mind the fact that about all the good government land has been disposed of and that farms are not going to be obtained as cheap in the future as in the past, other things being equal.

A great deal is being said at this time regarding the sharp competition which the American farmer is going to encounter in the future as the result of the opening up of the new agricultural regions in various parts of the world. It can safely be said, however, that in the long run this country will be able to hold its own. Temporarily the American agriculturist may experience hardship. It may even be admitted that prices of cereals will permanently remain on a low level. The situation will adjust itself in time, and if the farmer is obliged to take lower prices for his wheat and corn, he will obtain whatever commodities and services he may require at correspondingly reduced rates. It is idle to attempt to demonstrate that America is about to take second place as the great food producing country of the world. This fact should be kept in mind by holders of western farm lands. Whatever may be the status of their investments to-day it can safely be asserted that five years hence will witness prices considerably in excess of those now obtainable.

### A DIFFERENCE.

From the Chicago Record.

Mr. Kicker (at 7 p. m.)—Maria, can't you go down stairs and bring up the fire-shovel? I'm too tired and worn out even to talk.

Mr. Kicker (one hour later at the ward political club dancing on a chair)—Hurrah! Wow! Three cheers for William Swipers! Who-o-o-o-wow! hi-yi-yi-wow!

### EQUAL TO THE OCCASION.

From the Courier-Journal.

Bob—What did the lecturer say when you threw those cabbages at him?

Dick—Oh, he said he hoped the audience would be pleased, but he really hadn't expected they would entirely lose their heads.

### THE BULGE ON BIDDY.

From the Lewiston (Maine) Journal.

A Bailey's Island man has invented a patent that ought to win for him the gratitude of a long-suffering world. He has fashioned a spur-like device to fasten around a hen's leg so that it trips her whenever she goes to scratch up the garden.